

[No. 2038.

Nov 28



## TRIAL

OF  
COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, October 8.

General Wilkinson in explanation of major  
Bruff's testimony.

CONTINUED.

Frequent reference has been made to the letter said to be "post marked 13th of May." I have said, I do not recollect whether I wrote Colonel Burr such a letter or not, and of course I can have no recollection of the contents; but I have said I believed I had written him three letters after he left St. Louis, and this was my idea, but I recollect no particulars except the expression relating to Miranda, though I remember perfectly the motives with which I did write him. I now find from his letter of the 16th of April, that he had received no letter from me after October or November 1805, and therefore I conclude I wrote him but two letters, from the period he left me at St. Louis to the present day. I again require that the letter imputed to me, "post marked 13th of May," should be produced. I think it was in the letter I wrote in October or November 1805, that I make mention of Miranda, and I now believe it was after the receipt of a letter from him of the 24th of December 1805, that I warned the secretary of the navy against him. It has been said by one of the grand jury, that I declared I had employed language in my notes or letters to draw from Colonel Burr his real objects, that I might, in case they were commendable, partake of them, and if otherwise, report him to government. I acknowledge the first motive, but I do not recollect the alternative. If his plans had been vicious, I should have done my duty; if they had been innocent, I should not have reported him. I find by reference to my correspondence, that I received no orders to leave St. Louis until the 11th of June 1806—the troops had sailed the 8th of May, and I was left to exercise the functions of civil governor. God knows without an idea of leaving the country, until the order arrived, and the much-talked-of letter, bears "post mark 13th May," a month before I received my orders.

Mr. Hay. Will you state what passed between yourself and Major Bruff when he descended the river to meet you on your approach to St. Louis? A. I will. But I can state before you, sir, (addressing the judge) and before God, (turning up his eyes to Heaven, and placing his hands on his heart) that his whole narrative is either a vile fabrication, or a distortion of facts; and I will shew why this man above all others in the world, should not be in my confidence. On my arrival at Fort Massac, I met a number of officers under orders to attend a general court martial at New Orleans, among whom was Captain Stoddard, who had taken possession of Louisiana on the part of the U. S. and preceded Major Bruff in the command of St. Louis, and had acted as civil commandant of that country, till he had been superseded by the appointment of Governor Harrison, who had acted as gov. of Indiana & also of Louisiana, until I was appointed to that territory. In the course of my enquiries of Captain Stoddard relative to the state of the territory; he informed me that Major Bruff had by his conduct made himself very unpopular with the inhabitants. In ascending the Mississippi I halted at Kaskaskias, where I received a letter from Governor Harrison by the hands of a Mr. Wallace, or a Captain Prince, who were in company; of which letter I hold an extract in my hand.

[The reading of this extract was opposed by the counsel of Colonel Burr. The Chief Justice declared that General Wilkinson might either read the extract or state its contents. General Wilkinson read the extract. See note (No. D.)] The letter is dated the 7th of June 1805, and was received the 29th or 30th of the same month; and I met Major Bruff on the 3d of July. At the same place I received by a dispatch boat an invitation to dine on the day of my arrival at St. Louis with Mr. Augustus Chouteau, who I understood was the senior magistrate of the district, and as good a man as there is in that or any other country.

As I approached St. Louis I sent a light barge ahead and requested Major Bruff to meet me, for he also had invited me to

dine with him on the day of my arrival. Knowing the jealousy of his disposition & being desirous to conciliate and prevent exception, I wished to explain to him my motives for giving a preference to Mr. Chouteau's invitation; which I did when we met, by stating to him that approaching the territory in my capacity of governor, the first respect was due to the civil magistrate; that I gave Mr. Chouteau the preference on this ground, and hoped he would excuse it.

(D)  
(No. 1.)Extract of a letter from Gov. Wm. Harrison  
to Gen. James Wilkinson.

"Vincennes, June 7th, 1805.

"Receive, I pray you, no impressions relative to the people of St. Louis from Major Bruff, for reasons that I will hereafter explain. The bear idea of his being in your confidence, would frighten some of them out of their senses."

[Wilkinson's explanation to be continued.]

## CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 30.

DEBATE on the report of the committee on  
aggressions, recommending appropriations  
for the defence of our sea-ports.

(CONCLUDED)

Mr. Smilie observed from what had been said by the gentleman from New York on the subject, he thought the house would not accommodate him with such a sum as would please him. When the gentleman contemplated such great preparations for fortifications, had he cast a single thought on the means now in our possession? Did he believe that all we could spare if solely applied to fortifications, would be sufficient to effect the object he appeared to have in view? If he did, Mr. S. did not. It signified nothing to be talking about the injuries they had received. They were in a critical situation, and all sensible that they ought to exert themselves; they might differ with respect to the money necessary to be applied for fortifications, but he took it for granted, that there was not a man in the house who was not willing to prepare for defence. He was willing to apply money for the purpose of fortification; but there were also other means of defence necessary. Had the gentleman thought at all on what appropriations might be necessary for the military? If they had war, they must have a large army, and a large sum of money must be applied for its support. Now would any gentleman pretend to say, that by taking 1,500,000 dollars, or a larger sum for the purpose of fortification, that they would have sufficient means left for other purposes of defence? He thought not; because if they had war, although it would be a war in their own defence; they must act on the offensive in one quarter, and if they did, it must be seen how improper it would be to weaken themselves so as not to leave the necessary sum for that purpose.

A stranger hearing the gentleman from New York (Mr. Gardener) talk on this subject, might suppose that the house had no disposition to fortify, and the gentleman had said, that if they now refused to fill up the blank, he should doubt their sincerity. Would the gentleman say that he had more at stake than any other gentleman in the house? He presumed not; and if not, why should the gentleman doubt that the house would act when the proper time came. With respect to the city of New York, Mr. S. was well disposed to give her enough to put her in a state of defence, though he did not agree with the position of the gentleman, that our cities were the sources of wealth, and support of government. Mr. S. thought the cultivators of the soil were the supporters of government. Between the two descriptions of men, he would say, and he hoped he was not going beyond the mark when he said it, that the cultivators of the soil were at least as necessary to the country as the merchants who exported their produce, who were but the hand, as it were, to the great body of the community. He did not mean, in what he had said and was about to say, to intimate any thing against the merchants, whom he considered as a respectable class of citizens; but this they all knew, that if there were no such things as ships belonging to the U. S. our produce would be exported, and our farmers could support themselves. He was sorry that the chairman had moved to fill up the blank: if the question were taken, he should vote in favor of the sum proposed by that gentleman; yet he thought it

necessary to reserve some part of their treasure for carrying on war in other quarters than in their ports.

Mr. Newton would not now enter at large upon the subject, because it appeared to him, that there was no hostility to the principle of the resolution from any part of the house; he thought so because it was contrary to the course hitherto pursued; and they were now entering upon that subject which should properly be discussed in committee of the whole on the bill.

Mr. Gardener said that when a question of such deep interest, of such great importance, was agitated, it would be well, he intreated gentlemen, to repress their passion for personal altercation. The subject was too interesting, too momentous, to permit him to go out of his way, to switch any body who might have taken it into his head to be impertinent to him. It might be, he said, that when he was first up, he had not couched his demand of fortification and protection in the courteous style of entreaty. Coming into that house with all the feelings and all the earnestness of the people he represented, he could not beg from the charity of the government, that which he had a right to demand from its justice; that which had been denied hitherto, and the necessity of granting which, the perilous state of the country now rendered evident and indisputable. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) had enquired whether he (Mr. G.) was more interested than others. I am not acting here (said Mr. G.) in my individual capacity; I am here a representative of the state of New York, and as such, the interest I have in this matter is of the very first importance—of the very first magnitude. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) had represented him as expressing doubts of the patriotism of the house. Not so. He did not see, that because he pressed, and even with zeal, his demands for protection, that he was therefore to be considered as doubting the patriotism of those whom he addressed. Quite the reverse. He who claims rights should descend neither to the attitude of humility, nor to the language of supplication. Again the same gentleman had endeavored to make him say, that the cities were the sources of wealth. He had said no such thing. He had said the cities were the sources from which all our revenue flowed directly into the national treasury, and that they ought for that, if no other reason, to be the first object of our care. They were of all parts of the union the most vulnerable; they were the hens that laid the golden eggs, and ought to be therefore cherished and protected with peculiar solicitude. He hoped and trusted, that no unnecessary delay would take place. The people of your cities said he was anxiously awaiting your decision. Their fortunes and their lives may at some period probably not a distant one, depend on the magnitude of the appropriation you are about to make. Whether the present negotiations eventuate in war or in peace, their rights and your duty is the same. Suppose that by some miracle we should be snatched from the precipice at this time, can we flatter ourselves (he asked) with an eternal exemption from the calamities of war?—Shall we flatter ourselves that that will be allowed to us, which never yet was allowed to the most favored people an uninterrupted peace? If not, are we willing, can we answer it to our country, if with our present experience we subject ourselves to be caught again in the same condition we are now, without fortifications—unprotected, and defenceless? If we were to delay vigorous measures, we might continue to delay till the present temper of the nation was frittered away by negotiations and discussions running into endless details. Why should not that happen again, which had happened already? Had not (he asked) the actual territories of the U. S. been invaded by Spain. And had it not been negotiated upon and treated upon year after year, till at last there remained perhaps not more than one in fifty of our countrymen, who remembered that we had at this very moment a just cause of war against Spain.

Sir, (says he) now is the propitious moment. At this crisis, every one will join us, in advocating the necessity of fortifying our ports and harbours. The nation will now bear to have large appropriations made for this great and important purpose. The people will be pleased now, if you proceed with alacrity, and the popularity of the administration will not be endangered by the measure. Every reason therefore, every argument was decidedly in favor of celerity and fortunately no less so in favor of liberality.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) had asked where are our means? Our means, sir? (said Mr. G.) Our means are in the wealth, in the resources of our country and in the stout hearts of our countrymen. These are the means which established, these are the means on which we may safely rely to perpetuate the independence of the American nation. Let us go on then, to the work—for once let the national treasure be expended for the national defence. If we do not exert upon it now, we probably never shall. We shall continue to wait like the eagle, the fable who did not build a house when the sun shone, because then he did not want it—nor when the storm raged because then he could not do it.

He concluded with moving in order to try the sense of the house to fill up the blank with four millions.

Mr. Quincy said, the gentleman from N. Carolina, (Mr. Blount) had with his usual candor answered the enquiries which had been made as to the views of the committee. He did not rise now to make observations on the different sums proposed, but merely to know of the chairman of the committee the species of information which had induced the committee to fix on the sum of 750,000 dollars. He understood from the chairman and another gentleman, who was a member of that committee, that they had not the sums in the tail as related to each particular port, but only the sum in gross. He observed, that in the report of the secretary of war, there were two classes of ports or harbors mentioned as requiring fortification, those called "more important, and those of minor importance." If the blank were filled, with 750,000 dollars, it would only average about 17,000 dollars to each port mentioned: now he conceived that every port which required fortification, would require more than that. He wished to know if information on this subject existed any where, so that it might be procured. Some observation had been made by the chairman as to what might be expended in a year, and he had said that no more than 300,000 dollars could be conveniently expended in a year in case of peace. If they were to suppose that only the fifteen mentioned as ports of the most importance, were to be fortified during this year, it would be but 50,000 dollars for each. Was it possible, that more could not be expended?

Mr. Blount said that gentlemen had predicated their arguments on a supposition that the sum of 750,000 dollars was the whole sum intended to be applied for the purpose of defence. This was not the case; many millions had been heretofore appropriated for fortifications. It was known that cannon and other implements necessary for fortifications had been paid for and conveyed to the places where fortifications were to be erected. The proposed sum was only intended to defray the expenses of naked walls. The system of fortification embraced gun-boats also. The sum of four millions might be called for, but not for this species of fortification alone. The gun-boats intended to form a part of the system of defence would cost, to build and employ them, 2,500,000 dollars. The secretary of war had given to the committee a general statement of what sums of money might be required for fortifications, within certain districts, to wit:

For New-Orleans,	\$ 60,000
Georgia, North and South Carolina,	250,000
The Chesapeake and its waters,	160,000
Delaware bay and river, Jersey and New-York,	211,000
Connecticut and Rhode Island,	31,000
Old Massachusetts, N. Hampshire & the district of Maine,	135,000
Other places not mentioned,	25,000
Making altogether	\$ 874,000

Mr. B. added, that when they considered that the appropriations of last year were applied, as the president has told them, to New York and New Orleans, the sum contemplated to erect the bare walls of fortification was sufficient to satisfy the gentlemen themselves. He admitted that cannon had been already provided, and this was but a part of the system; the other part of the system, to wit gun boats, would require a much larger sum to prepare them and support them in service for six months.

Mr. Alston trusted the committee were now fully satisfied that they were not ready to fill the blank. He wished the house to proceed as they had heretofore done, and not fill the blank till the bill was reported, when they would have decumens before them, and be much better able to judge of the proper sum. If gentlemen differed with the secretary of war with regard to the sum, they could then be better able to decide. Were they to fill the blank now they would only have to go over the same grounds against when the bill was brought in.

Mr. Thomas said, that during a former session a committee reported a blank resolution for fortifications, as had been done in this case. The committee of the whole precipitately filled the blank with a certain sum, although afterwards, on more mature consideration, much larger appropriation was made. They had heard much of the proper sum: if they were satisfied that the blank would be filled with an adequate sum, he would have no objection to it.

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...tion to do it at this time; but if otherwise, he should be opposed to it, because the appropriation for this object would shew whether they were prepared to meet the event of war or not.

Mr. Cook hoped that the committee would not agree to fill the blank at this time, or till they got further information. He wished to see a particular statement of the expense of each particular part of the system. Perhaps the amount that might be appropriated for putting our ports and harbors in a state of defence, might have a considerable influence on the people as to the question of peace or war; it would leave that influence on his mind. A gentleman from New York had proposed 1,500,000 dollars, and acknowledged this was less than it ought to be. If they adopted the resolution as it now stood, they pledged themselves to the people to fill it with such sum as might be commensurate with the object. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had said something with regard to the cultivators of the soil; it must be known to that gentleman that every part of the community was entitled to protection; the cultivators of the soil not more than any other. The mercantile class were, as the gentleman had said, the hand of the community, and equally necessary to the good of the whole. It had been said that if 750,000 dollars were taken for the bare walls of fortifications, it would not leave enough for other parts of a system of offence or defence. Mr. C. said the only question now to be considered was, would they resist the insults and spoiliations of foreign nations? Let us, said he, resolve upon resistance; and if we determine upon that, the sum in the treasury should have no influence upon us as to the extent of our operations.

Mr. Witherell thought, from what he had heard that the chairman of the committee had produced to the house every fact within his power. When the secretary of war was invited to an interview with the committee, Mr. W. himself asked him, if he could say what specific sums were necessary for specific points; he answered, that he thought it was impossible to state them. Although he had taken every possible means to enquire into the expenditure which might be necessary, yet when the engineers came to work upon the fortifications, their views might vary from his, and it was impossible to say any thing near the precise sum; but that whatever surplus remained from one part might supply the deficiency in another. This was all the information communicated to the committee. He therefore hoped the blank would not be filled up now, as there was no immediate necessity for it, and it could be done more properly in the bill.

Mr. Quincy said the reason given by the gentleman from Vermont was a very good one to shew why the appropriation should be general. But the committee would perceive and consider whether it was not absolutely necessary, in order to enable them to do justice in this vote, that there should be before them a calculation from official sources, such an one as might hereafter be referred to. If it were not in the power of the secretary at war to give a full statement, such an one as was in his power. He made those observations, that some gentleman might, if no other gentleman did, he would move that the committee should rise, in order to ask for information. He wished every part in the United States, large and small, to have its portion of the money expended; he wished all this money should be laid out well, and that every portion of our citizens might know what protection they were to receive, and what they might expect.

Mr. Tallmadge confessed that he was opposed to filling up the blank at present as recommended by the committee, without further information. He therefore enquired whether it would be in order in this stage of the business to move the previous question whether the blank should be filled or not.

From the general objection that appeared to filling the blank at present, Messrs. Gardener, Masters, and Blount, withdrew the respective sums they had proposed, and

The resolution was then agreed to without a division.

The second resolution being under consideration,

Mr. Blount said he would not now move to fill the blank in the resolution, because he foresaw there would be as much time spent in discussion of the number of gun boats to be built, as had taken place on the sum for fortifications; and he did not wish the progress of the business to be impeded. When a bill was brought in, a discussion might take place on the details.

The second resolution was then agreed to:

**MINUTES.**

**MONDAY, December 7.**

Mr. Dana offered the following resolution, which he wished to lie on the table:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for regulating the conduct of such merchant vessels, as, by agreement of the respective owners, may sail in concert for mutual assistance and defence in any law-

ful commerce; and also for sending, according to the course of proceeding in courts of admiralty, the respective rates of contribution to be made between them on account of any loss or damage which may be thereby incurred.

On motion of Mr. Blount, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill reported by the committee of aggressions on the subject of fortification, and the bill from the senate making an appropriation for the more effectual defence of the ports and harbors of the U. S. Mr. Basset in the chair.

Some progress was made in considering the bill, when a message in writing was announced from the president of the U. S. by Mr. Coles, his secretary, and handed to the chair.

It being suggested by Mr. Newton that the message very probably contained information which might bear on the subject now before them,

The committee immediately rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Speaker declared the message which had been received to be of a confidential nature; the galleries were accordingly cleared, and the house remained in session with closed doors from half past twelve o'clock till a quarter past five, when they adjourned.

**TUESDAY, December 8.**

The House this day met with closed doors, and after remaining so about twenty minutes the doors were opened.

The House were occupied nearly the whole of this day in committee of the whole, on the bill from the Senate to appropriate a sum of money for building an additional number of gun boats, and the bill reported by the committee of aggressions for the protection of our ports and harbors.

The former bill being under consideration, a motion was made by Mr. Milnor to strike out the words "and eighty eight," so as to restrict the number to 100. This amendment was negatived 21 only rising in favour of it. On this motion a considerable debate ensued, in which Mr. Milnor supported, and Messrs. Barwell, Crowninshield, Blount, Smilie, Chandler, Newton and Cardier opposed the amendment.

This bill being gone through, the committee took up the bill reported by the committee of aggressions; and after some progress made in it, the committee reported the former bill, and obtained leave to sit again on the latter.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill supplementary to an act for prohibiting the importation of certain goods wares and merchandize into the U. States.

(A more detailed statement in our next)

**NEW YORK, December 7.**

By the packet Aurora, Cahoon, which arrived here on Saturday evening in 24 hours from Newport, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received the Boston Gazette of Thursday the 3d inst. It mentions the arrival at Sandwich (cape Cod) of the ship Ariadne, Humphreys, in a short passage from Liverpool for New York.

A letter was received in Boston, on Wednesday evening, by the Ariadne, from Liverpool, dated October 19, by way of Sandwich, which says,

"We have just time to inform you, that the ship Packet, captain Troit, has arrived in 22 days from Boston.

"Affairs with your country continue to wear a more pacific and promising appearance."

**Alexandria Daily Advertiser.**

**THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10.**

Arrived at Salem on Sunday the 29th ultimo, captain Townsend, of the ship Susan, who left Elsinore the 22d October, and St. Petersburg the 1st. He informs that the Danish ships had sailed for England, but that the English fleet still remained off Zealand. No English vessels had been stopped in Russian ports, though several had sailed under the apprehension that they would be. While captain T. lay at Elsinore, an English fleet of merchantmen passed up for Russian ports. It was generally believed that war would take place between Russia and England.

The following article we find in the journal Du Commerce of the 11th Oct.

PARIS, Oct. 10.

By a decree of his imperial majesty Bonaparte, dated 7th of October, citizen Pichon consul general and charge d'affaires

near the U. S. of America was deprived of his functions for having (amongst other charges) gone beyond the powers with which he was invested.

**Miraculous draughts of Fishes.**

The streaked Bass fisheries on the Connecticut shore have been as successful as those on the Banks. On the 9th, 10th and 11th of last month, the number taken in four seines at Stonington, amounted to 40,500. On the 12th, 10,000, and on the 13th 18,000; making a grand total of 68,500 Bass, which averaged at 5lb. each, amounts to 342,500lbs.

**VENICE, Sept. 13.**

It appears that the Russians have not yet obtained permission to debark at Trieste, or rather the courier, who was to have brought the answer of the emperor of Austria has tarried too long on his journey—The day before yesterday and yesterday, the Russian fleet consisting of 35 sail, returned into the roads. The English are at some distance and have not yet appeared. Three ships of the line and 9 Russian frigates have anchored in the road, and also the vessels destined to transport the Russian troops to Mestre, where every thing is prepared to receive them. We are apprised of the measures necessary for their subsistence in the different Venetian districts through which they must pass to enter the Tyrol and southern part of Germany.

**IN COMMON COUNCIL,**  
8th December, 1807.

Ordered, That the inhabitants and proprietors of land on Washington street to the northward of King street be permitted to pave or gravel foot ways on said street at their own expence and under the direction of the street commissioner for the northern district, and further, that the sum of sixty dollars, out of the funds of the northern district, be appropriated for the intersections of Queen, Princess, and Oronoko streets.

Ordered, That St. Asaph street from Cameron street to Oronoko street, and Washington street from Cameron street to Oronoko street, and Princess street from Washington street to Fairfax street be repaired so as to be passable for carts, drays and other carriages, and that the sum of fifty dollars be applied out of the local funds of the northern district to this purpose, and that so much earth as may be necessary for the above repairs be taken from such parts of the town as may be thought most proper by the street commissioner.

Ordered, That the powder be removed from the old powder house to the new one, and that the keeper of the new house cause fires to be made therein for the purpose of drying it sufficiently to receive the same, and the said removal is not to be made until the committee concerning the powder house shall be satisfied that the new house is in good order to receive and keep the powder and shall direct the removal.

Ordered, That the street commissioner for the southern district do proceed forthwith to repair Prince street between Patrick and Fayette streets in such a manner as will secure the tunnel at the intersection of Henry street from going to destruction, and that the expence thereof be paid out of the funds of the southern district.

Test,  
JAS. M. M'REA, C. C.

On Tuesday night last, at twelve o'clock, departed this life, captain RICHARD HEWITT, in the 52d year of his age. His friends and fellow citizens are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at three o'clock, from his dwelling house to the Episcopal burial ground.

December 10.

**A PROTEST.**

ON Friday last the 4th instant, Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield of this place, suffered their note due me for \$248 75 to be protested, which was for goods purchased the 30th of July last, by Jonathan, who was very anxious to purchase all I had on hand at that time, which I refused. This transaction took place, I think four or five weeks before they called on their creditors; no doubt can remain but their situation as well as Jonathan's intention was known at that time. I leave it to the world to say how such conduct can be reconciled with common honesty.

I have several more protested notes with endorsers, whose names I forbear to mention at present, which I mean to offer at auction at the coffee house, on the 1st day of January next, if they are not paid, of which notice will be given.

Joseph Smith.

December 10.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

To-Morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, will be sold on capt. Tucker's wharf, 20 hhds. of first quality SUGAR, On a credit.  
P. G. Marsteller.

Dec. 10.

**Public Sale.**

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, on a long credit, That three story Brick House situated on the south side of Prince-street, in the occupation of Mrs. Nickol's, between Fairfax and Water-streets. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.  
P. G. Marsteller.

December 10. dts

I have received, SOME good chewing TOBACCO, and a few boxes of genuine HAVANNA SEGARS.  
Peter Wise.

Dec. 10. St

**The Subscribers,**

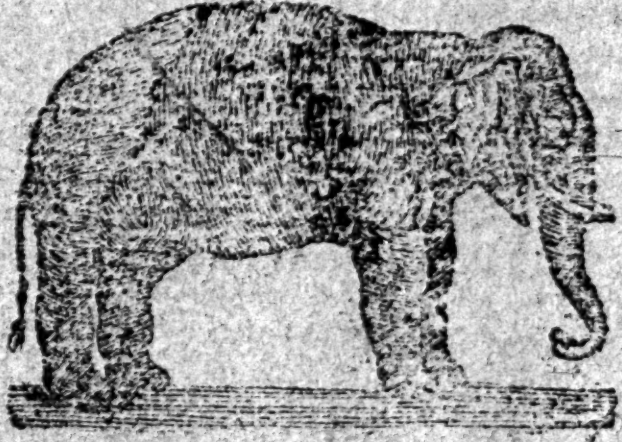
BEING authorised by the Council to contract with a suitable person, for keeping the Pumps of the corporation in repair:

GIVE NOTICE, That they are ready to receive proposals.—Security will be required for any contract they enter into.

J. Swift, J. Cohagan, A. Hewes, } Com'rs

Dec. 10. St

**NOW OR NEVER,**



**THE ELEPHANT,**

Will be Exhibited two days only, Friday and Saturday the 11th and 12th inst. At the corner house opposite John Hodgkin's TAVERN.

Those that wish to gratify their curiosity by seeing this wonderful work of nature, will do well by calling previous to the time, as she positively will be removed the next morning.

Time of Exhibition from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night.

Admittance, 25 Cents, Children 12 1/2 cents.

December 10. St

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Tuesday evening, a Negro Boy, named GABRIEL, about 19 years old—had on a blue coat and pantaloons with oval plated buttons—he is about 5 feet high, thick set, bow leg'd, and heavy countenance, he walks stiff, which proceeds from having had the rheumatism in his ancles.—Ten Dollars will be given if taken in town—Twenty if within ten miles—and the above reward if at a greater distance.

Tunis Craven.

December 10. d

All persons are forewarned from harboring him at their peril.

**REMOVAL.**

A. WILLIS,

Has removed his Store to Prince-street, two doors below Alexander M'Kenzies, where he has on hand

A general assortment of Groceries and Fruit as usual.

And has just received,

A quantity of Rhode-Island Cheese of an excellent quality.

Cranberries by the barrel or retail

Rhode-Island greening Apples in barrels

Sweet Cider in barrels

Muscadel Raisins in boxes or retail

Capers of an excellent quality, &c. &c.

Malaga Grapes in jars or by the lb.

December 9. 6t

**MR. GENERIS**

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practising Balls, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an Exhibition at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.



**Joseph Mandeville,**  
 CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,  
 ALEXANDRIA,  
**HAS FOR SALE,**  
**An assortment of WINES, LI-**  
**QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.**

Consisting of  
**MADEIRA**  
 Port  
 Sherry  
 Lisbon  
 Malaga  
 Teneriffe &  
 Corsica  
**WINES.**

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of  
 one dozen  
 A few dozen fine old frontinac  
 Ditto do. best wine bitters  
 Jamaica and West-India rum  
 New-England do.  
 Cogniac, Bordeaux and Naples brandy  
 Holland and country gin  
 Schiedam gin in cases  
 Irish whiskey, very old  
 70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey  
 Cider in barrels  
 White wine and Cider vinegar  
 Florence oil in flasks  
 2 hogsheds Havana honey  
 15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder  
 Imperial  
 Hyson  
 Young Hyson  
 Hyson-Skin and  
 Souchong  
**TEAS**  
 of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities  
 Bengal white do.  
 Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-  
 timore and Alexandria.  
 Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff  
 in bottles and bladders.  
 Macuba and rapesee do.  
 Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)  
 Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimenta;  
 pepper; ginger; rice and ground; Cay-  
 enne pepper; refined salt-petre.  
 Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;  
 London and Philadelphia mustard; basket  
 salt; starch; fig blue; flout indigo; Geo-  
 rgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-  
 der; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;  
 pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;  
 traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;  
 gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpow-  
 der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Brit-  
 ish battle powder] from F to treble sealed;  
 showing tobacco; best Havana segars.  
 Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.  
 Sun raisins in casks.  
 Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-  
 monds.  
 A few boxes excellent pickles, each one  
 dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and  
 anchovies, for sale by the box.  
 A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable  
 for the fishery, &c. &c.

**JAMES BACON,**  
 At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in  
 addition to his former stock, added  
**A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in**  
**the Grocery Line;**

Which makes his assortment complete.  
 He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms  
**Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-**  
**lities.**

Loaf and Lump ditto,  
 Gunpowder,  
 Imperial,  
 Hyson,  
 Young Hyson,  
 Hyson-Skin, and  
 Souchong  
**TEAS,**  
 particularly select-  
 ed for  
 family use.

Best green Coffee,  
 Chocolate, of a superior quality  
 Madeiras,  
 Busellos,  
 Sherry,  
 Lisbon,  
 Teneriffe,  
 Malaga, and  
 Genuine old Port  
**WINE S.**  
 Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,  
 Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,  
 Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New  
 England Rum,  
 Holland Gin,  
 Irish and country Whisky,  
 Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,  
 Stoughton's Bitters,  
 Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,  
 Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground  
 Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,  
 rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and  
 spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flout  
 indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,  
 spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-  
 glish and country made gunpowder, segars  
 and smoking tobacco, very oest chewing to-  
 bacco.  
 Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes  
 in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior  
 quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper  
 demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-  
 ticle in his line—the whole of which have been  
 selected with care, and will be disposed of on  
 the very lowest terms

Printing in all its various branches,  
 handsomely executed at this office.

**FOR SALE,**  
**A NEGRO LAD,** about eighteen years  
 of age, a complete house servant.  
*Apply to the Printer.*

December 2. d

**LADIES' BEAVERS.**  
*I have just received a trunk of*  
**LADIES' BEAVER HATS,**  
 With Plumes of the newest fashions.  
**E. GILMAN.**

Dec. 5. eost

**JOSEPH JANNEY**  
*Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive*  
*assortment of*  
**FALL GOODS.**

10th mo. 20, d6t Stawif

**FOR SALE OR RENT,**  
**WATER-STREET ACADEMY.**  
 A two-story BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly situ-  
 ated, and lately occupied by the Rev. J. Fos-  
 ter—Terms of sale or rent will be very mo-  
 derate.

September 20. d4w

**ISAAC M'PHERSON**  
**HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OF-**  
**FERS FOR SALE,**  
 A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF  
**BOLTING CLOTHS,**

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three  
 Kings, that are warranted good, are purchas-  
 ed with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,  
 A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of  
 good quality and a sufficient number of hands  
 to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a  
 short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Bal-  
 timore.

11th mo. 29. d4w18t

*For Sale by the Subscribers,*  
 Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different  
 qualities,  
 Buccellos and Carcayello Wines in quarter  
 casks,  
 Window Glass of different sizes,  
 Mould Candles of a superior quality in  
 small boxes,  
 Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,  
 A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

**R. T. HOOC & CO.**

June 1. d4

**TO LET,**  
 THE House and Lot, at present occupied  
 by Mr. DANIEL M'LEOD Painter, next  
 door to Paton and Butchers hard ware store on  
 King-street. Equal to any stand in Alexan-  
 dria, for a Grocery or Dry Goods, with con-  
 venient accommodations for a Family.

*Inquire of*  
**Joseph Smith.**

Nov. 2. eostlaw

**Removal.**  
**Rea and Taylor, Coach-Makers,**

**RETURN** their sincere thanks for the  
 liberal encouragement they have re-  
 ceived since their commencing business in  
 this town, and acquaint their friends and the  
 public, that they have removed their manu-  
 factory to Fairfax street, opposite to Rick-  
 ett's and Newton's brick buildings, in the  
 large brick warehouse occupied by Janney and  
 Irish, where they will endeavor to give gen-  
 eral satisfaction to those who shall favor them  
 with their commands.

Those gentlemen who may have carriages  
 to repair, may rest assured they shall be pro-  
 tected from sun-shine or rain, and not in any  
 manner be disappointed.

**REA & TAYLOR.**

November 18. d2t eost 2aw4w

**Valuable Property for Sale.**  
**TO BE SOLD,** in four distinct lots or to-  
 gether, four acres of LAND, contain-  
 ing from one and a quarter acre to two acres  
 each, most eligibly situated without the terri-  
 tory of Columbia, extending in a right line  
 from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek  
 intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-  
 street, and bounding east and west on Pay-  
 ette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars  
 may be obtained by application to  
**James Patton.**

June 22. d4wtf

**A French and English Gazette.**  
*To Amateurs of the French Language.*  
**WE** are authorized to announce to the  
 Public, and more especially to  
 American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom  
 this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Or-*  
*dele*, a French and English Gazette, printed  
 three times a week, in Charleston, South-  
 Carolina, will be published daily on the first  
 of January, 1803, in the city of New York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Of-  
 fice and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum,  
 and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very benefi-  
 cial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French  
 or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Agrippa,  
 who is on his way from here to New-York,  
 forming his correspondence.

November 23.

**Joseph H. Mandeville,**  
**KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,**

*Has for Sale,*  
**Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and**

bbls. various qualities  
 Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.  
 200 barrels inspected HERRINGS  
 COFFEE in bags  
 MOLASSES in hhds.

Imperial  
 Old Hyson  
 Young Hyson,  
 Hyson Skin and  
 Souchong  
**TEAS**

Port  
 Madeira  
 Claret  
 Sherry  
 Lisbon and  
 Malaga  
**WINES**

Cogniac and Spanish Brandy  
 Jamaica  
 Antigua  
 Windward Island and  
 New-England  
**RUM**

Rye Whiskey in barrels  
 Cherry Bounce in do.  
 Salt, coarse and fine  
 Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobac-  
 co, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap,  
 Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice,  
 Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havana Ho-  
 ney.

**ALSO,**  
 A constant supply of nice Flour for family  
 use.

October 27. d

**GREAT BARGAINS.**

**INTENDING** to remove to the state of  
 Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to  
 dispose of the following valuable and increas-  
 ing property upon low terms, which property  
 I inherited from my ancestors, who have had  
 a legal title to the same for upwards of one  
 hundred years.

One tract well known by the name  
 of Ardenon, being on the Potomac river  
 between Alexandria and George Town, and  
 nearly opposite the city of Washington, beau-  
 tifully situated, containing about Four Hun-  
 dred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for  
 three hundred and sixty dollars per annum  
 with other stipulations contained in the said  
 lease.

One other tract contiguous to the  
 first, leased to William Fraser for forty dol-  
 lars per annum, containing about six a-  
 cres.

One other tract containing ten acres  
 of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill  
 tract.

One other tract contiguous to the  
 Abingdon estate, and within two and a half  
 miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres.  
 The greatest part of this land is heavily cov-  
 ered with red and white Oak.

**ALSO,**  
 Three thousand acres on the Scioto  
 River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle  
 George D. Alexander, being one moiety of  
 the land he was entitled to for his military ser-  
 vices during the revolutionary war. All the  
 title papers with the wills under which I am  
 entitled to the above property, are in the  
 hands of BALDWIN DANF, Esq. to whom ap-  
 plication will please to be made for terms &c.  
 he being legally authorised to contract and  
 dispose of all the above valuable property, for  
 which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

**Walter S. Alexander.**

August 13. d4

**IN conformity with the**  
 first section of article 14, of the Constitution  
 of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire  
 on Buildings of the State of Virginia, the  
 Members of the said Society are hereby noti-  
 fied to attend their Annual General Meeting,  
 to be held at the Capitol, on the first Monday  
 in January next, being the fourth day of the  
 said month.

Any member who doth not attend at the said  
 meeting in person or by proxy, will be repre-  
 sented by the member of the state legislature  
 of the county, or the senator of the district  
 wherein such absentee resides.

**Lewis M. Rivalain.**

*Acting as Principal Agent M. A. S.*  
 General Office of Assurance,  
 Richmond, 15th Novem-  
 ber, 1807.

Form of the credentials to be produced by  
 the person voting at the annual meeting by  
 proxy, to wit:

**SUBSCRIBER** of member  
 of the Mutual Assurance Society, do hereby  
 constitute and appoint

to attend the Annual General Meeting of the  
 said Society, to be held at the city of Rich-  
 mond, on the first Monday in January next,  
 as proxy to vote and act on behalf, on  
 any business which may come before the said  
 meeting, as fully as if personally  
 present.—In testimony whereof have  
 hereunto set hand and seal, the day  
 of 1807.

Teste.  
 December 1. d4w4w

**NOTICE** is hereby given That a  
 petition will be presented to the general as-  
 sembly at their next session, by the stockholders  
 of the Little River Turnpike Company, pray-  
 ing to be authorised to receive toll for every  
 five miles of the turnpike road when com-  
 pleted and received according to the act for  
 incorporating said company.  
 November 12. law4w

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
*Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late*  
*firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a*  
*final close, OFFER FOR SALE the follow-*  
*ing*

**REAL PROPERTY, viz.**

**THREE** comfortable Dwelling Houses  
 with elegant stores, on the south side  
 of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets,  
 lots extending back 175 feet; at present oc-  
 cupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and  
 James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is  
 considered to be amongst the best for business  
 in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side  
 of King-street, near the corner of King and  
 Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 55 feet on Pitt-street, ex-  
 tending back 119 feet, and bounded on the  
 south by an alley, on which is a shed occu-  
 pied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street,  
 betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied  
 by William Loxering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each  
 side of said house. Their situation for busi-  
 ness equal to any unimproved property in  
 town.

That large commodious and brick tavern,  
 in George-Town, with all the buildings and  
 improvements attached thereto, situated on the  
 main street leading from the public ferry,  
 occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwel-  
 ling houses, with brick stables and carriage  
 houses, being part of the six buildings, situ-  
 ated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of  
 Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finish-  
 ed brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jef-  
 ferson county, late the property of Van Ru-  
 therford, with a large garden and the corner  
 storehouse on same lot, situated near the cen-  
 tre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements,  
 a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoin-  
 ing, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the  
 property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main  
 street, at present occupied by Charles Foulke.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a  
 central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the  
 above property in Charles-Town, application  
 may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that  
 place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of  
 Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, contain-  
 ing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring  
 late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract  
 there are two settlements and about 60 acres  
 in cultivation, the rest of the land well tim-  
 bered; the new turnpike road will pass thro'  
 a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis  
 living near the Gum-Spring, will show this  
 to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick  
 county, about four miles from Winchester  
 and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes.  
 For particulars apply to Henry St. George  
 Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire  
 county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near  
 the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by  
 Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 509 acres, in Randolph  
 county, being part of an old military survey,  
 on the south side of Glad Creek, considered  
 to be of excellent quality. This tract is situ-  
 ated in a thickly settled part of that country,  
 and contiguous to the main road leading from  
 Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-  
 river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263  
 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Penn-  
 sylvania; situated on the Monongahela river,  
 and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about  
 one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry,  
 and 4 miles above Purkinton's ferry. A large  
 proportion is rich bottom land, with a valu-  
 able orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres  
 in cultivation. The main road from Union-  
 Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property  
 we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on  
 the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand,  
 and the residue in three or four equal annual  
 payments, the purchaser giving bonds with  
 security on the purchases.

**JONAH THOMPSON,**  
**REHARD VEITCH.**

April 25. w&stf

**ALMANACS for 1808,**  
*Just published and for sale by*  
**Cotton and Stewart.**

**PRINTED DAILY BY**  
**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**  
*(For the Proprietors.)*

November 10.

On the 1

proposed by m

houses being

on a debt of

s of this

day t

Thon

Nov. 10.